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view of the abundance of material from the various Foundations and the pens of Scott, Hull, Wilson, etc. The book is well indexed, has an illuminating table of contents, and will be welcomed by teachers and all interested in a clear exposition of The Elements of International Law.

William Buck Guthrie.

THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION. By JOHN M. HARLAN and LEWIS W. McCANDLESS. Chicago: CALLAGHAN & Co. 1916. pp. vi, 183.

We have in this volume, containing something less than one hundred pages of text, an attempt to define and explain the duties and powers of the Federal Trade Commission, under the Trade Law and the Clayton Law, approved September 26th, and October 15th, 1914, respectively. The Trade Law creates the Trade Commission, but a considerable part of its functions are assigned to it by the Clayton Law, and both of these statutes are themselves but parts of a series of laws which have attempted to deal with monopolistic tendencies in interstate business.

In the first chapter of this book the authors consider the nature of the Commission, and define its powers as regulative, advisory and investigative, and in the three remaining chapters they consider these powers at length in the order named. They find the rules of conduct laid down in the Clayton Law against price discrimination, exclusive purchase and sale arrangements, intercorporate shareholding, and interlocking directorates, and the rule in the Trade Law against "unfair methods of competition in commerce" "indisputably vague", but come to the conclusion that the regulative powers which are granted by these acts to the Trade Commission do not materially change the existing substantive law of interstate trade as established in the Sherman Law, but in effect give merely a new remedy.

The advisory powers of the Commission are extensive and interesting, but require very little explanation, and are disposed of in a chapter of ten pages. As the author states, the investigative powers of the Commission are comprehensive. They are in fact unlimited in terms, but the authors assert that they "cannot reasonably be regarded as other than merely complementary" of the Commission's other powers. This conclusion may be fairly debatable, but it is, perhaps, hardly worth debating in view of the extensive regulative and advisory powers, to which almost any investigation of an interstate business would be pertinent. The methods by which the Commission may carry on its investigations are considered in detail.

In an appendix to the text are printed the Trade Law, the Clayton Law, the Sherman Law, the Wilson Law, and the Rules of Practice before the Federal Trade Commission. There is also a very ample index.

Charles K. Burdick.

THE LAW OF AUTOMOBILES. By XENOPHON P. HUDDY. Fourth Edition. By Howard C. Joyce. Albany: MATTHEW BENDER & Co. 1916. pp. xxxii, 576.

The third edition of this work was published as recently as 1912, containing 442 pages, 26 chapters, and citing 701 cases. The fourth edition of the book, recently published, contains 576 pages, 28 chapters,